**Ancient China Review**

* **Chinese civilization was influenced by its dynasties, geography, and Confucianism.**
* **Advancements made by China’s dynasties influenced its civilization.**
* **Confucianism has been a major influence in Chinese civilizations.**
* **The geography of East Asia has influenced Chinese civilization.**

**Vocabulary:**

1. **Loess-rich, loose soil**
2. **Double Cropping- two crops on same land in one season**
3. **Terrace –stepped farmland**
4. **Levee-dike that holds back river**
5. **Province- political division**
6. **Pictograph-symbol or picture that represents words**

**People and Terms**

1. **Shang Dynasty was the first dynasty in China, and it showed China’s culture coming together.**
2. **Zhou Dynasty was the longest dynasty in China and had much change, second dynasty and created the money system for China. Had two periods during this dynasty. Women had very important roles such as producing silk.**
3. ***The Book of Documents* was a text interpreted and revived by Confucius.**
4. **Han Dynasty brought China to be more unified and expanded its territory. Gaozu was the first ruler in 206 BC. Stretched as fas south as Vietnam and Cambodia. The first whole history of China was written during this dynasty.**
5. **Wu Di was the Han dynasty ruler who oversaw a strong government and made many unifying changes. Rebuilt and extended the Great Wall of China. He taxed imports and exports and built new roads. Divided ruling territories.**
6. **Sima Qian was a Han dynasty historian who wrote the first complete history book of China.**
7. **Confucius (Kung Fuzi) was one of China's greatest moral philosophers. Teacher believed in the saying teach people how you want to be treated. Had 3000 followers by his death and lived during Zhou Dynasty.**
8. **Mencius taught that all people are good by nature. Follower of Confucius.**
9. **Great Wall was designed to keep invaders out.**
10. **Shi Haungdi was a leader who brought advancements to China, but strict and oppressive. First emperor of the Qin Dynasty.**

**Facts and Main Ideas**

1. **North China Plain and its importance to China: The land is fertile because it is enriched by loess. As a center of agriculture and where much of China’s food is grown, the plain is where settlement and culture in China began.**
2. **Chinese Writing: Consists of characters called pictographs. Many characters have been written in similar ways for long periods of time, so scholars could read and understand writings that were done much earlier. History is then continuing and not broken by gaps in information.**
3. **Confucianism vs. Daoism: Confucianism teaches that people should accept their role in society; Daoism teaches that people should live in harmony with nature.**
4. **Dynasties Time Line: Zhou is the longest; Qin is the shortest.**
5. **Geography and people's lives in China: People’s lives and work depended on where they live in China. Many farmers live on the North China Plain or in fertile parts of Guangxi, while nomadic people tend livestock on the dry Tibetan Plateau.**
6. **Life Change 2000 BC to 221 BC: Farming and trade became more advanced, many inventions appeared, and government became centralized as China began to expand.**
7. **Three aspects of Confucianism that have influenced China: Respect for others, respect for rulers, and balanced decision-making skills.**
8. **Chinese history without writing from the perspective of rulers or scholars : Perhaps it would be less continues; it might include more information about different groups of people such as nomads; more details about women's lives; and more biographies of common people who brought about change.**

**Climograph Skills used with pages 104-105**

1. **It is much warmer in and wetter in in Hong Kong than in Urumchi. In Urumchi, the seasons bring more changes in temperature than Hong Kong.**
2. **Most precipitation is during July in all three cities.**
3. **In Beijing it is only a few degrees warmer and more precipitation occurs during the summer compared to Urumchi.**